The Courier.

N°. 476. FRIDAY, November 21, 1794. [VOL. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. George, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the OFFICIAL SIGNATURE *of either of the* SECRETARIES *of this* GOVERNMENT, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in, the MADRAS COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the ompany, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that applications for Daily Boats wanted for the uſe of veſſels in the Roads, muſt be made on or before three o'Clock every Day at the Deputy Maſter Attendants Office on the Beach, when the arrangement of the Boats for the Succeeding Day, will be made.

Applications for Occaſional Boats muſt be made to the Deputy Maſter Attendant at his Office, (where conſtant attendance will be given) either in *Writing* or in *Perſon* mentioning the Purpoſes for which the Boats may be required.

W. ABBOTT,
Dep. Maſter Attendant.

Fort St. George: 6th Nov. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARINE Stores of every Deſcription, of the beſt Qualities, and on the moſt Reaſonable Terms, may be had by applying at the Deputy Maſter Attendant's Office,

Fort St. George: 6th. Nov. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE of the EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, requeſt that all applications for INSURANCE in thier Office, may in future be addreſſed to Mr. THOMAS PARRY, Secretary to the COMPANY.

For The Exchange Inſurance Company. } B. ROEBUCK, J. BRODIE, ROBERT WOOLF, P. M. CASSIN.

EXCHANGE INSURANCE OFFICE,
Madras, Nov. 10th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS Captain John Lee late of the 4th Batt. European Infantry died Inteſtate at Ellore while I held the Temporary Command of the Corps in the Month of May laſt.

Agreeable to the Articles of War an Inventory of his Effects was taken and diſpoſed of by Public Outcry. The ballance of Caſh remaining in my hands, as alſo a Gold Watch (Makers Name and Number inſerted in the Inventory,) is ready to be delivered to any Perſon or perſons duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

GEO. WAIGHT,
Capt. 4th B. E. Infantry.

Ellore, 24th Oct. 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Fowke Moore, deceaſed, having been granted to Meſſrs. James Barter aud Joſeph Baggott, as Creditors to the ſaid Eſtate: Notice is hereby given to all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, to pay the amount to Mr. Alexander Melvin, of Fort St. George: their Attorney, and all thoſe having claims on it, are to make the ſame known to him.

November 6th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration with the Will annexed to the Eſtate and Effects of Captain James Mayo deceaſed, having been granted to Mr. Thomas Parry, the ſubſtituted Attorney of Meſſrs. Hamilton and Aberdein of Calcutta, the Attornies of Captain Charles Mayo the reſieduary Legatie named in the ſaid Will,—All Perſons having Claims upon the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to ſend them forthwith to the ſaid Adminiſtrator, and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to pay the ſame to him without delay.

Madras, 12th November, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of the late Captain William Wemyſs, Deceaſed, Late Commander of the Ship Cæſar, are requeſted to make the ſame known to Mr. A. Melvin, of Fort St. George, the Adminiſtrator, and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the amount to him.

Fort St. George, 12th November, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FERISHTA'S,
Hiſtory of Dekkan.
FROM
THE FIRST MAHUMMEDAN CONQUESTS,
WITH
A Continuation from other
NATIVE WRITERS,
OF THE
Events in that part of India,
TO THE REDUCTION OF ITS LAST MONARCHS,
by the
EMPEROR AULUMGEER AURUNGZEBE.
ALSO
THE REIGNS OF HIS SUCCESSORS,
in the
Empire of Hindooſtan,
TO THE PRESENT DAY.
AND
THE HISTORY OF BENGAL,
FROM THE ACCESSION OF
Aliverdee Khan,
To the year, 1780.
COMPRISED IN SIX PARTS

By Jonathan Scott.

Captain in the Eaſt India Company's Service, Perſian Secretary to the late Governor General, Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, and Member of the Aſiatic Society in Calcutta.

TWO VOLUMES.

* The Subſcribers to the above Hiſtory of the Dekkan, may receive the ſame by application to Meſſrs. Stephens and Cockell, at their Office, in Fort St. George, on paying the amount of their Subſcriptions or producing a Receipt of its having been already paid.

N. B. A few Sets for ſale to non-Subſcribers at twelve Star Pagodas, each ſet.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that ſome Papers of importance to thoſe concerned in the Conſoliated Debt of His Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, are Lodged for the Inſpection of the Creditors in the Office of Meſſrs. Roebuck and Abbott.

Fort St. George: November, 13th 1794.

NEW CHARTS.

BROWN and ASHTON,

BEG leave to acquaint the Settlement, that they have juſt opened the following Charts, which arrived on the Melville Caſtle,

Viz.

Maps of Hindoſtan, by Rennell, four in a ſet, with a Book of Directions,
Maps of the Peninſula of India, by Rennell, two in a ſet,
A Map, containing the Marches of the Britiſh Army in India, by Rennell, with a Book of Directions,
A Map of the ſeat of War, in the ſouthern part of France,
A Map of the preſent ſtate of War, on the Northern part of France, including the Netherlands and part of Germany,
A Map of the Actual Seat of War in Brittany and Normandy,
A Map of the Catholic Netherlands,

ADVERTISEMENT.

M. ARMSTRONG at his SHRUB MANUFACTORY corner of North Gate Street, has lately prepared a large Quantity of excellent Orange and Lime Shrub, to be ſold at the following Reduced Prices. —viz.

In large Q. Bottles, at per doz.	6½ Pags.
In Pint ditto, at per doz.	3½ Pags.

N. B. The number of orders lately recevied for Shrub is the beſt reaſon he has to Recommend it.

WINES.

Stockdales Claret per doz.	10 Pags.
Brown and Whitefords ditto, do.	10 Pags.

Hatts, Silk and Cotton Hoſe, with every other kind of Europe Goods, on the loweſt terms.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. WILLIAM DRING,
OF CALCUTTA,

BEING Induced to Continue a further time in India, and to reſide at Fort St. George, will unite his Commercial Intereſts with thoſe of Meſſrs. GORDON AND HAMILTON, on the 1ſt of January next, when he is to become a Partner in the Houſe, the buſineſs of which will thereafter be conducted under the Firm of

Dring, Gordon, and Hamilton.

Mr. Dring at the ſame time begs leave to inform his Bengal Friends, that he will ſtill continue to retain his Intereſt in the Houſe at Calcutta, the buſineſs of which, will as heretofore be conducted under the Firm of DRING CLELAND and COMPANY.

Fort St. George: 21ſt November, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

AT the regulated price, an Enſigncy in one of His Majeſty's marching Regiments ſerving in India.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Gordon and Hamilton, Fort Saint George.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. GEORGE PARRY, at the requeſt of Meſſrs. Bird Savage and Bird of London, a Firm of known Reſpectability, ſubmits to the Public the following Advertiſement: Mr. Parry, has received a Statement of the Prices of the American Funds on the 25th April, and is in expectation of further advices by the Ships reported to be on their Voyage to this Country.

" *AMERICAN FUNDS TO BE SOLD.*"

" Meſſrs. Bird Savage and Bird of London, " being Agents for the diſpoſal of American " Funded, 6 per cent, 3 per cent, and deferred " Stock, and Shares of the Bank of the United " States, reſpectfully call the attention of Gen- " tlemen in India to the Superior advantages " they offer to thoſe who inveſt money in them."

" The punctuality of the payment of the In- " tereſt on the American Funds and the great " advantages they yield at their preſent prices " have been the means of inducing perſons of " every deſcription in Great Britain to be pur- " chaſers. The produce of the Taxes laid to " provide for the Payment of the Intereſt has " far exceeded the eſtimate made for them, " yielding, annually, a large ſurplus, which, " by an act of congreſs, is laid out, in the ſame " manner as the ſurplus in great Britain, in " reducing the Public Debt."

" The growing wealth and population of the " united ſtates, the punctuality with which their " Taxes are collected and paid, the Confidence " which all Perſons have acquired in thier Go- " vernment, the pacific and œconomical ſyſtem " in their public affairs, and the large ſums ariſ- " ing from the ſale of the continental Lands, " which are pledged as a ſinking fund, and for " the ſecurity of the Public debt, render it cer- " tain that their proſperity will continue and " increaſe, but more eſpecially the fortunate " circumſtance of their determination to be " neutral, and not to ſuffer themſelves to be in- " volved in the politics and wars of Europe, " Places the Security of the American Funds on " a ſuperior footing, and makes them particu- " larly worthy the attention of Perſons living on " the Intereſt of their money."

" Remittances made to MESSRS, BIRD " SAVAGE and BIRD, Jeffries ſquare Lon- " don, will be faithfully inveſted in theſe Funds " at the price of the day; and all Perſons on the " Coaſt of Coromandel wiſhing for farther in- " formation, are requeſted to apply perſonally " themſelves, or by their Attorneys, to Mr. " GEORGE PARRY, at Fort St. George."

Fort St. George, 6th November 1794.

BENGAL LOTTERY TICKETS,

To be Sold by Mr. Hunter, at Eleven Pagodas each.

THE Lottery begins Drawing on the 15th of November. The Money for paying the Prizes is lodged in the Hindoſtan Bank, Calcutta.

Fort St. Ceorge, October 13th, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Cargo of the Ship Lucknow from Pegue, is now Landing, and expoſed for Sale on the Beach conſiſting of

Duggies,
Arties,
Shenbin,
Comars,
Sheathing Board, and Wax,

Apply to Mr. George Craig, Dupuy Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
ON Thurſday next the 27th November,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
A Dwelling Houſe,
WITH
Two out Houſes and Garden,
Situated near the
FORT OF EGMORE,
Oppoſite to the Free Maſon's Lodge.

THE Dwelling Houſe conſiſts of a Hall with Verandahs—one large Bed Room, and two Smaller Rooms, with Offices, a Bath, three Coach Houſes, a Stable, with Stalls for ſeven Horſe, Godowns, Cookroom, &c. &c.

The Ground is wells encloſed and planted—and meaſures by the Grant from the Honorable Company nearly five, St. Thomè Cawnies, and there is a Tank, and a Well of good Water in the Garden.

A Plan of the Ground may be ſeen, and other particulars known upon application to Mr. Henderſon.

Conditions of Sale; 10 per Cent. to be paid down immediately after the Sale, and the remainder of the Purchaſe Money within ten days after, in the default thereof, to be reſold, at the riſk of the firſt Purchaſer.

The New Bill of Sale to be at the Expence of the Purchaſer.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON;
AT THE EXCHANGE ROOM,
ON Saturday the 29th of November,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

A DWELLING Houſe and Bungalow, with Offices and Stables—and the Garden and Grounds, appertaining thereto, the property of Lionell Place, Eſq. commonly called the Boot, ſituated near the Spur Tank.

The Premiſſes may be viewed any time previous to the Sale.

A Survey of the Grounds, which meaſure about 26 Cawnies, or 34 Engliſh Acres, is lodged with Mr. Henderſon, to whom apply for further particulars.

The Conditions of Sale as uſual.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
AT HIS ROOMS,
NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,
ON Saturday, the 29th November,
AT 12 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
Sundry articles of Europe Goods,
BY THE SHIPS OF THIS SEASON.
Amongſt which is,

A PAIR of Mahogany Couches—and twelve Mahogany Chairs to match—Boxes of Fiſhing Tackle complete—Ships Glaſſes, Iron Mongery—Hair Matraſſes covered with Green Morocco Leather, and a variety of other articles.

Particulars will be mentioned in Hand Bills.

To be ſold by Public Auction,
BY R. HENDERSON,
ON Monday the 1ſt of December,
AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,
On the Premiſes,
If not previouſly diſpoſed of by Private ſale,

THAT Commodious Houſe in Stringer Street, with Garden and Offices appertaining, adjoining the one poſſeſſed by Mr. Lloyd.

The Houſe and Garden may be viewed any time previous to the Sale, and particulars known upon application to Mr. Henderſon.

Conditions of the Sale as uſual.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate and Effects of Mr. Archibald Mac Millan, Aſſiſtant Surgeon in the Honorable Company's Service on the Coaſt of Choramandel Deceaſed, having been granted to the Hon. Baſil Cochrane as Bond Creditor—All Perſons having demands on the Eſtate, are requeſted to make the ſame known to him on or before the 21ſt Feb. 1795, and All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to pay the Amount to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 20th Nov. 179

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE
Adminiſtratrix and Adminiſtrators,
To the Eſtate of the late
Mr. John Hall.
To be ſold by Public Auction.
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
On Monday the 24th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
(and to recommence on Friday the 28th Inſtant, and be continued on the Tueſdays and Fridays following till all are ſold.)
A Conſignment of Goods
RECEIVED THIS SEASON,
PER THE CARNATIC,
Captain James Jackſon,
Conſiſting of the following
Articles, viz.

SADLERY from Gibſon—Cavalry Saddles—Bridles &c. complete—Hunting, ditto, ditto, ditto—Race ditto, ditto, with Silk Jockey Caps, &c.—Spare Furniture for the Cavalry and Hunting Saddles—Black Velvet Jockey Caps—Phaeton—Bands—Poſtilion—Jockey—Hunting—and Ladies. Riding Whips—Doe Skin Breeches—and long Boot Garters—Ditto Riding Gloves—Ladies Habit, ditto of different colours—Gentlemens white Silk ditto—Ladies white Silk Hoſe—Hatts from Borradaile—Mens round and Military Cocked Hatts—Ladies Faſhionable Hats, with Bands, and Feathers—Youths and Childrens Hatts—Officers Hackle Feathers of different Colours—Ladies Faſhionable ditto—Silver Crayon Pencil Caſes, with Lead Crayons—Silver Shoe Buckles—India Rubbers—and Pencils—Eau de Luce in engraved Bottles—Smith's Lavender Water in Pint ditto—Muſhroom Ketchup in ditto—and Two complete ſetts of Tin mans Tools.

N. B. The Purchaſers of the aforegoing goods, are to pay for and carry away the ſame within three days from the day of ſale, otherwiſe they will be put up again and reſold, at their (the firſt Purchaſers) riſk.

Fort St. George: 12th Nov. 94

To be ſold by public Auction,
MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON Wedneſday next the 26th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON.
The undermentioned articles,
viz.

HAIR Powder and Pomatum—Waſh-hand Balls—Hungary Water—Spirits of Hartshorn—Sal Volatile and Bitters—Some round Hatts--and about forty dozens of Gin.

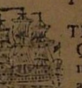
ALSO

A quantity of Superfine Brown Nankeen—A few complete ſetts of Maces and Ques.

AND

A few Fiſhing Rods with Tackle, &c. in remarkable good order.

To be ſold by public Auction,
BY MESSRS. SHARP and HEEFKE,
At their Rooms,
On the 1ſt day of December,
by order of the Adminiſtrator,
OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE
Captain Kennett,



THE GOOD KETCH TRANQUEBAR, with all Her Stores, now lying at Keely Bay, a place about two or three Miles to the Southward of Porto Novo. The ſaid Ketch was built at Pegue, is a remarkable faſt ſailer and particularly well calculated to carry Bales, up and down the Coaſt, ſhe will alſo anſwer for the Eaſtern Trade.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE PROPRIETORS have the honour to inform their SUBSCRIBERS (by whom they beg their very grateful thanks may be accepted) and the Public, that BOOKS taken away from the LIBRARY, may be kept at the diſcretion of Subſcribers—that any number of BOOKS, included in one ſett, may be taken, without any additional expence, and that Catalogues will be delivered gratis, to every perſon honouring the Proprietors with their Subſcription to the Library.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We perfectly agree with JUVENIS, " that there are few greater Bleſſings than the receipt of Letters from our Parents (or relatives) at home;" and we alſo think with him, that the means of correſponding with them, ſhould be open to thoſe in the moſt ſubordinate ſtations, as well as to the more elevated—A repreſentation through the *proper Channel*, we doubt not, would be attended to.

THE COURIER.
MADRAS.
NOVEMBER 21, 1794.

THE ARTILLERY SUBSCRIPTION BALL, held at the Race Stand, on Friday laſt, was the moſt elegant entertainment of the kind, we have witneſſed.

The Rooms were honored, by the preſence of LORD and LADY HOBART and *Suite*, and COLONEL BRATHWAITE and his *Staff.*—The Company was numerous and brilliant, and the circle of Ladies, diſplayed both beauty and elegance, in their higheſt luſtre.

The Country Dances commenced about nine o'clock, when no leſs than twenty couple ſtood up to dance, and at ten o'clock the Company ſat down to Supper, where abundance, was arranged with taſte; after which, the ſprightly Dance was reſumed, and every one, ſeemed to be particularly animated, with a deſire of doing juſtice to the capital performance, of the charming Band of Muſic, belonging to the 2d Battalion of Artillery, until the herald of the morning proclaimed the approach of day—when the Company retired, highly ſatisfied, with the elegant manner, in which they had been entertained.

On Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant the Seſſions of Oyer and Terminer were held at the Court Houſe; when *Saſſaballum Chitty*, a Native, was put to the bar for Felony—the Trial which commenced about 10 o'Clock continued till nearly four o'Clock on Thurſday *Morning*, when the Jury retired, and at four o'Clock Yeſterday afternoon, (after deliberating for nearly TWELVE HOURS,)—returned into Court, with their Verdict—NOT GUILTY.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from CALCUTTA
Dated 4th November.

" We have juſt received accounts, of part of the Army of the Rampoor Rajah having attacked our army under the Command of Sir Robert Abercromby—the particulars have not yet tranſpired, but in Officers, we have loſt COLONEL BURRINGTON, MAJOR BOLTON, and *eleven Subalterns killed*—and a great number wounded, whoſe names are not yet known."

General Abercromby's Army conſiſted of one Battalion of European Infantry, and ten Battalions of Native Infantry—three Companies of Artillery, with twenty eight pieces of Cannon, and two Regiments of Native Cavalry, the whole were formed into three Brigades.

By the Aſiatic Mirror of the 5th Inſtant, we learn that accounts were received from Lucknow, of an action having taken place between the army under the command of General Abercromby, and that of Ghollaum Mohammed, in which the latter was routed with great loſs.

An expreſs arrived in Calcutta from the General, communicating to Government, the particulars of his engagement, with the forces of Ghollaum. All that we have been able to collect is, that the action took place on the 26th of October—that the enemy made an obſtinate reſiſtance, for a conſiderable length of time, receiving with firmneſs the charge of our troops: at length however, they gave way to the preſſure of the bayonet, and fled with precipitation, leaving behind *Nineteen pieces of Artillery*, and the greater part of their baggage.

The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded is mentioned as very conſiderable; and on the part of the Engliſh army there where *Thirteen European officers killed and wounded*, and a proportionable number of European and Native rank and file. Among the killed, it is with poignant regret that we have to announce the fall of Colonel Burrington, and Major Bolton, Officers highly reſpected by the army, and by Society at large. The names of the other Officers killed or wounded, we cannot particularize, from the want of correct information.

The Honorable Company's Ships the Albion, True Brition, Woodford, and Bridgewater, ſailed from Bombay for China on the 27th Ultimo.

The Author of the following obſervations—obſervations which at this eventful period, we have to hope your READERS will deem neither as unintereſting or irrelevant-is a Gentleman, who having for upwards of fifty years, experienced the numerous bleſſings attendant on our unrivaled Conſtitution, is ſolicitous for its preſervation againſt the attacks of men, who having forfeited the protection of thoſe Laws, which they have pretended to arraign, are now become amenable to their juſt ſeverity.

" A ſpirit has lately blazed forth, of a new and extraordinary nature; the object of which it is impoſſible to miſtake."

" Nothing ſhort of a total ſubverſion
" of our civil and eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſh-
" ments has been intended by thoſe who
" have preached reform; a contempt for
" Monarchy and for Parliaments, has been
" publickly avowed in News-papers, Pam-
" phlets, Paragraphs, Hand-bills, and at
" public meetings, convened for the ex-
" preſs purpoſe of diſſeminating ſuch prin-
" ciples throughout the nation."

" The effrontery with which it has, in a variety of inſtances, braved the MAGISTRACY and the LAWS, prove that the *deſtruction* of *both* is intended."

" This diſpoſition, ſo frequently and ſo indecently manifeſted of late, cannot but be a matter of regret to thoſe who prefer *order* to *anarchy*; and who, convinced of the *beneficence* and *excellence* of the BRITISH CONSTITUTION, are anxious to ſee it preſerved, and tranſmitted to poſterity."

" That ſuch an anxiety ſhould be felt, or even be neceſſary, muſt be matter of ſurpriſe, as well as of concern; but it muſt be a matter of ſtill greater ſurpriſe, that a Conſtitution, which has been for ages the boaſt of this country, and the admiration of others, ſhould be publickly threatened by men not very *reſpectable* in private life, or very *formidable* in point of *number*; and who can only derive hopes of ſucceſs from *foreign invaſion*, or the *levies* they may have been promiſed from the *indigent*, the *diſſolute*, and *diſaffected* at *home*.

" While the nation is engaged in a war, novel in all its circumſtances (for it is a war of exiſtence, not of ambition,) it has to contend with TREASON within; it has to content not only with doctrines and with opinions that menace it with a ſubverſion of its laws, and all the hitherto cheriſhed objects of its adoration and affection; but with various heterogeneous *Factions*, which having called theſe doctrines and opinions to their aid, look forward to the epoch when they can propagate and eſtabliſh them with the SWORD."

It is not the MINISTER or his meaſures;—it is not GOVERNMENT;——or the CONSTITUTION—it is the NATION that is aſſailed; and aſſailed with a degree of rancour which threatens it with ſerious and immediate danger.

Againſt *Enemies* ſo formidable and reſolved without, and againſt *Traitors* ſo zealous and induſtrious within; it is impoſſible to be too vigilant, too prompt, or too active; and it is the duty of *every man*, at this moment of well-founded alarm, to come forward in defence of that Conſtitution, under which he has enjoyed, (AND HERE ENJOYS) a *freedom* and *ſecurity* unknown to the reſt of the world.

The ſhip which we announced in our laſt COURIER, as being at an anchor in the Offing—proved to be the *Admiral Barrington*, Captain Hamilton, from Coringa, and Maſulipatam.—The *Lucknow* and *Barrington* are ſtill in the Roads.

The Roſetta, Capt. Smart, arrived at Bengal on the 27th Ultimo.

When the Bengal Squadron arrived at Batavia, with their prizes, an officer whoſe tour of duty it happened to be, ſent ſome ſick priſoners to the hoſpital, with the following note, written in haſte, to the Surgeon, whoſe buſineſs it alſo was to report the condition of the ſick, daily.

Sir,

I have the pleaſure to ſend you ten ſick Frenchmen, and ſhall be GLAD TO HEAR *of ſuch caſualties as may happen among them.*

I am, &c. &c.

The Doctor, who was a wag, pretended to take the expreſſion *au pied de la lettre*, and ſent with his next report, the following note:

Sir,

I am HAPPY *to inform you, that out of the ten Frenchmen you ſent me,* SEVEN ARE DEAD, *and* the remaining three are in a fair way to follow them.

I am, &c. &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Head Quarters Choultry Plain 17th Nov. 1794.

G. O. *By Colonel Brathwaite,*

Lieutenant Alexander Grant from the 23d Native Battalion is removed to the 4th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant E. M. Gepp from the 17th to the 9th Native Battalion.

Lieutenant Thomas Pollock, (late promotion) to the 17th Native Battalion.

Mr. Stevens, Conductor of Stores appointed to the garriſon of Pallamcottah.

Mr. Ficker Conductor of Stores appointed to the garriſon of Namcul.

The Commander of the Army has thought proper to permit an *undreſs uniform* to be occaſionally worn by the officers on the general ſtaff of the Army, the Secretary and Aid de Camp attached to Head Quarters, and the Secretaries and Majors of Brigade attached to Colonels; To conſiſt of a blue Coat, with ſcarlet cape and cuffs, and a Gilt engraved Button diſtinguiſhing each deſcription of ſtaff. Patterns of which may be ſeen at the Adjutant General's Office.

The ſame device to be in future engraved on the Button of the dreſs uniforms of the General ſtaff.

COLONEL BRATHWAITE, takes this occaſion to repeat the orders for the ſtricteſt attention to uniformity in dreſs throughout the Army, as ſame deviations from that eſtabliſhed by General orders have lately appeared. The Infantry Corps will particularly attend to the uniform directed to be worn by G. O. of the 29th February 1788 with this exception, that *Round Hats* may be made up *black* or *white*, and ornamented at the diſcretion of Officers Commanding, who will fix on a uniform Hat for their reſpective corps: The full uniform of the Officers of Native Cavalry, to continue the ſame as now worn, viz, a cloſe Jacket Scarlet with white Collar and Cuffs, trimmed with Silver Cord and Chain Epaulettes: for common duties, a dark blue Jacket in the ſame form with white Cuffs and Collar edged with Silver Cord; and ſhoulder ſtraps of the ſame in lieu of Epaulettes. The number of the Corps on the Button—off duty, uniform Coats, embroidered or plain are permitted to be worn, both by Cavalry and Infantry Officers: thoſe of the Cavalry, Scarlet, with white Lappells, eight Buttons holes placed two and two on the Lappells and four on the Sleeves and ſkirts, connected by a bar in the center, the Epaulettes the colour of the facings, embroiding ſilver and black, the number of the Corps on the button.

Embroidery, &c. of Coats, for the Infantry Officers, the ſame as directed for their Jackets.

Lieutenant Colonel Geils, is directed to furniſh to Lieutenant Colonel Smith Patterns, of the 1ſt Battalion of Artillery which is in future to be that of the whole Artillery Corps: the Dreſs of the Battalions will be diſtinguiſhed by the Number on their Belt Plates only.

The uniform of the Engineers, to continue as at preſent fixed.

It is to be obſerved, that a ſword (or Bayonet) is always a neceſſary part of the *Dreſs* of an Officer, without which he is never to appear out of his Quarters.

Officers Commanding ſtations, and Corps, will be particular in ſeeing this order rigidly enforced—and Colonel Brathwaite, will hold them reſponſible for every deviation from it in the Corps, under their immediate Command.

Fort St. George, 17th November, 1794.

G. O. *By Government,*

Military Paymaſters in the Northern Circars, to indent upon Collectors for the ſums required for Military Payments in like manner as was the practice to indent upon Chiefs, and Councils prior to the *abolition* of *Chiefſhips.*

Fort St. George, 18th November. 1794.

G. O. *By Government,*

Captain Robert Bell, of the Artillery having lodged with Government, Security for the payment into the Company's Treaſury of ſuch ſums as may be adjudged due by him on the final Audit of his Accounts, the Right Honorable the Preſident in Council, is pleaſed to Annul the Order for *Capt. Bells* Suſpenſion, and to direct that he be *re inſtated* in the Service, without prejudice to his former Rank.

The *Royal Admiral*, and *Laſcelles*, two of the Indiamen which ſailed from Spithead on the 18th of June, as noticed in a former Courier; were directed to ſeperate from the Fleet and to proceed to India with all poſſible deſpatch.

For ſeveral Intereſting heads of continental and domeſtic information, detailed in the preſent COURIER, we are indebted to the *Bombay Courier* of the 1ſt Inſtant.

The Average price of Sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 30th June is 15s. 1¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importion thereof into Great-Britain.

FOR THE COURIER.

Homo sum—humani nihil a me alienum puto—
Terent. Heaut.

When a deceased Character draws from us an extraordinary attention to his Merits, which are equally deserving of praise and censure, it would be more humane in us to suffer his name to escape in silence than to attempt to give it an impartial trial; for we are naturally led to dwell but lightly on his Virtues—and to take a pleasure in iterating his vices—by this means the former are rendered less eminent—and the latter more glaring—there is also great cruelty in the general *Pity* of mankind, for that which we inflict upon *Him* who made an ill use of his superior Talents, is seldom tendered without a self-congratulation that we are happily free from such volatile, and brilliant qualities, which might have disturbed our steady series of good Conduct, and rendered us dishonest, thus we draw a parallel in our favor, and are thereby tempted to expose such vices which should be for ever buryed with the deceased—it is true however that there are some men whose *Pity* arises from a purer motive, who feel themselves anxious for the dignity of the human mind—who insist that every man puts his faculties to the best use, and who therefore *Pity*—and grieve at the obstinacy of that indivdual who once dedicated his excellent faculties to a scene of uninterrupted surfeit, rather, than to his own ornament, and advantage, or the common benefit of mankind. There is a third sort of Commiserators, who confine their lamentation to the hour of festivity—which calls to their recollection the pleasure they once felt in his entertaining conversation—and the engenious rescue his trick of words gave him from the force of close argument. But we will altogether spare thee O! Aristippus! And I whose friend's fair name is as dear to me as my own—will now protect thy Grave which is now a seat of cruel Warfare—keep off those who are striving to rake up thy ashes, and join the few charitable men who are piously endeavouring to cover them with the remnants of thy virtues.—I will closely defend thy remains, though I stood aloof from thee when living—strange! that such prodigality, which probably for the sake of a pecuniary supply tempted thee to accuse the innocent, should have endeared thee to society! for it gave a scope to thy pleasing manners, and insinuating affability, yet thou couldest in the moments of hilarity—stare at thy own forgetfulness, and thy eye could drop tears through apparent self-conviction.

O Aristippus! hadst thou but avoided parasites, and regarded thy werldly expences, thou never wouldst have been unjust to others!

HOMO.

LEGHORN.—18th June,

The English Frigate Tisiphone, arrived here on the 15th, she confirms the account of the blockade of the French Toulon Squadron in the Gulph of St. John, situated between Nice and the Isles of the Hires, at the mouth of which Gulph Vice Admiral Hotham was appointed by Admiral Hood, to cruize with nine ships of the line and seven frigates, she also says that the English very accidentally obtained intellegence of the departure from Toulon of the above Squadron, which consists of seven men of war, eight frigates and other vessels with ten thousand regular troops on board. On the 30th ultimo the English Frigate the Juno left this port, laden with various provisions and twenty four Oxen destined for the Squadron of Admiral Hotham off Toulon, but which on account of contrary winds had been obliged to stand off from the land, out of sight of the port: this offered an opportunity to the French to put to sea.

Some days after the departure of the Juno she found herself at day break between two French frigates, which immediately observing her to be an enemy, prepared to attack, the English Captain instantly threw his cattle overboard, brought himself up to the frigates, and courageously threw into them a terrible fire of grape, in order to throw them into confusion, this project had its full effect the French fell into the greatest disorder, of which the Juno profited, and escaped beyond their reach, to convey the Intellegence to Admiral Hood who lost no time in pursuing the enemy.

By means of two vessels arrived from Corsia, we learn that forty English Transports with provisions, ammunition, and about four thousand regular troops, under the convoy of two frigates and a seventy four gun ship, have arrived at Gulph St. Fiorenzo, they expect the remaining part of the English Convoy destined for Corsica.

ENGLISH CONSPIRACY.

London 13*th and* 16*th of* May.

The long disputes between the numerous Majority of Parliament, and the opposition, more weak but more ardent and animated than ever, have given way to a more important affair, the consequences of which it is impossible yet to predict, the nature of it will be seen in the following message, which Mr. Dundas, Secretary *of State, handed to the Commons on the* 12*th of this month.*

GEORGE R. His Majesty having received information that the seditious practices which have been agitated some time past by certain Societies in London, in correspondence with societies in different parts of the country have been lately carried on with a redoubled boldness and activity, and that they have been openly directed with a view of assembling a pretended general convention of the people, in contempt and insult of the authority of Parliament, as well as upon principles subversive of the established Laws and of the Constitution, tending immediately to the introduction of that system of anarchy and confusion, which has fatally reigned in France, has given orders to seize the books and papers of the said society of London which have consequently been attached. And these books and papers appearing to contain matters of the highest importance to the public Interest, His Majesty has directed them to be laid before the House of Commons, and his Majesty recommends to that House to take them into consideration, and afterwards to adopt such measures upon them, as shall appear necessary to guard against the ultimate tendency of these dangerous designs, and to preserve to his Majesty's Subjects the enjoyment of those blessings, which they possess under the happy Constitution of these realms. G. R.

On the day following (the 13th) the address of thanks for this message was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Pitt, and further it was decided after an example in this case in 1722, to establish *a Secret Committee*, to examine into the designs and projects mentioned in the message. This Committee was elected in the sitting of the 14th, headed by the two ministers PITT and DUNDAS. Administration not only took possession of the papers of the two clubs or associations of *Correspondence* and *Constitutional Information*, but arrested their Secretaries, Hardy the Shoemaker, who was of the first, and Mr. Adams of the second, besides other persons among whom are to be found the *Reverend Jeremiah Joyce*, TUTOR to Lord Stanhope's *son, and his Lordships private Secretary*. The crimes with which they are charged is nothing less than *High Treason*, according to the English Laws, that is to say, having a view to assemble under the authority of these numerous assemblies, a *National Convention*, to *annihilate or* reform *the British Constitution, disperse* the *Parliament* &c. This crime is different from that of a rich coal merchant, named Stone, who has been sent prisoner to Newgate, for *a traiterous correspondance with France*.

LA VENDEE.

From Jersey under date the 15th of June they write, we have received yesterday many of our friends from La Vendee, who say that there is a very respectable Army there, of *eighty thousand men well armed and disciplined*, that they have retaken many important Posts which they had abandoned upon their defeat at Mons, but they cannot advance yet from upper Poitou to the neighbourhood of Nantes through want of amunition: they fight with such animosity that *they give no quarter*: they wait the news of the Combined Troops marching towards Paris to go thither in a mass. Fifteen thousand Royalists have also united in a wood near Fougers, which they hold possession of, besides which they have stations at Rennes, Vitre and Pingpont: a detachment of Royalists having advanced against four thousand Conventionalists near Rennes, put ninety to the sword and the others to flight, in the neighbourhood of Vaunes many Parishes have risen, all that they can do is to prevent the Conventionalists cutting off their Provisions and destroying their habitations.—Two Ladaies who left Havre the 14th and arrived the 18th confirm this intelligence.

BERNE.—24th June.

Among the Emigrants, in Switzerland are Monsieur Mounier, the ex-constituent, who is employed in the education of a young Englishman, Montesquieu, Pethion, Madam Genlis, Miss d'Orleans, and her brothers, who are in this Canton. Dumourier travels from town to town in the strictest incognito, a difference of opinion upon the politicks of the day has occasioned some blood to be shed in the Bishoprick of Basilia.

GUADALOUPE.

Whitehall, May 21.

A Letter (of which the following is an Extract) from Sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Basseterre, Guadaloupe, April 22, 1794, was yesterday received by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

In my despatch of the 12th instant, by the Sea Flower, I had the honour to acquaint you with the Capture of that part of the Island of Guadaloupe denominated Grand Terre. The 43d regiment being landed to garrison Fort Prince of Wales (late Fort Fleur d' Epee) the town of Pointe a Pitire, &c. and the other troops reimbarked at twelve o' clock the 14th, the Quebec with several other frigates and some transports, dropped down opposite to Petit Bourg, with grenadiers and light infantry, commanded by Prince Edward and began landing at five o'clock in the afternoon, at which time I joined them, and was received with great demonstrations of joy by the French people at Marquis de Bouille's estate; and I returned on board the Boyne, at ten o'clock the same evening.

At day break in the morning of the 15th, I went to St. Marie's, where I found Lieutenant Colonel Coote, with the First Light Infantry, having got there before day from Petit Bourg; and the Second Battalion of Grenadiers joined at ten o'clock. The troops advancing (April 16th) reached Trou Chien, which the enemy had abandoned, although very strong, and before dark we halted on the high ground over Trois Rivierre, from whence we saw the enemy's two redoubts and their strong post of Palmiste. I intended to have attacked the enemy that night, but the troops were too much fatigued, from the difficult march they had just finished. Major General Dundas landed at Vieux Habitant, at eleven o'clock in the night of the 17th, with the third battalion of grenadiers, and the second and third battalions of light infantry, with little opposition, and no loss (having sailed from Point a Petrie the 15th preceeding) taking possession of Morne Madaline, and destroying two batteries, and detaching Lieut. Col. Blundell, with the second battalion of light infantry, he forced several very difficult posts of the enemy. During the night, I made a disposition for the attack of the enemy's redoubt d'Arbaud, at grand Ance, and their battery d'Anet to be executed during that night, but at eight o'clock in the evening, they evacuated the former, setting fire to every thing in and about it; and I ordered the attack of the latter to proceed, which was well executed by Lieutenant Colonel Coote, and the first light infantry, who were in possession of it by day break of the 18th, having killed, wounded, or taken every one of those who were defending it without any loss.

At twelve o'clock on the night of the 19th, I moved forward, with the first and second battalions of grenadiers and the first light infantry, from Trois Rivierre and grand Ance, aud took their famous post of Palmiste, with all their batteries, at day break of the 20th; commanding Fort St. Charles and Basseterre: and communicating with Major General Dundas's devision on the morning of the 21st, who had made his approach by Morne Howel; after which General Collot capitulated, surrendering Guadaloupe and all its dependencies, Desirada, the Saints, &c. on the same terms that were allowed to Rochambeau, at Martinique, and Ricard, at St. Lucia, to march out with the honours of war, and lay down their arms, to be sent to France, and not to serve against the British forces or their allies during the war. Accordingly at 8 o'clock this morning, the French garrison of Fort St. Charles marched out, consisting of 55 regulars of the regiments of Guadaloupe, and the 14th of France, and 818 national guards and others. *Prince Edward* with the grenadiers and light infantry, taking possession, immediately hoisting the British colours, and changing the name of it to FORT MATILDA.

The terms of capitulation are transmitted herewith, but the forts and batteries are so numerous, and some of them at such a distance, that a return of the ordnance, stores, &c. cannot be obtained in time for the sailing of this vessel, as I am unwilling to detain her so long as would be necessary for that purpose. From a return found amogst General Collots papers, it appears that the number of men able to carry arms in Guadaloupe, is 5877, and the number of fire arms actually delivered out to them is 4044. In former despatches I have mentioned that Lieutenent-General Prescott was left to command at Martinico, and Col. Sir Charles Gordon at St. Lucia; and the conquest of Guadaloupe and its dependencies being now completely accomplished, I have placed Major General Dundas in the command of this Island, with a proper garrison, and his Majesty may place the firmest reliance on the ability, experience and zeal for the good of his service and their country, on these excellent Officers.

Although I have not been wanting in my several despatches to you, Sir, to bestow just praise on the forces I have the honor to Command, yet I conceive it a duty, which I embrace with infinite pleasure, to repeat, that to the unanimity and extraordinary exertions of the Navy and Army on this service, under fatigues and difficulties never exceeded, his Majesty and their country are indebted for the rapid success which, in so short a space of time has extended the British Empire, by adding to it the valuable Islands of Martinique, St. Lucia, Guadaloupe, the Saints, Marigalante, and Desirada.

Captain Thomas Grey, one of my Aids-de-Camp, will have the honor to deliver this despatch, and can communicate any other particulars or information you may desire.

P. S. Since closing this letter returns are received, and transmitted herewith, of the killed, wounded, and missing, and of the batteries and ordnance taken; but that of the stores could not be obtained.

Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Sir Charles Grey, K. B. General and Commander in chief of his Britannic Majesty's Troops in the West Indies, &c. &c. &c. and Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Naval Force, &c. &c. &c. and George Henry Victor Collot, Major General and Governor of Guadaloupe, Marie Galante, Desirada, and Dependancies. &c. &c. &c.

The Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Forces is induced to grant to the long services of Major General Collot, and to the great humanity with which he has treated the prisoners under his care, the honour of marching out of Fort St. Charles, at the head of the garrison, which shall in every respect be subject to and treated in the same manner as that of Fort Bourbon, to wit to lay down their arms as prisoners, and not serve against his Britannic Majesty during the present war, nor against his Allies.

The post of Houelmont to be immediately withdrawn, and the troops there to retire into Fort St. Charles, The said post is to be delivered up to the British troops exactly in the state in which it is, as well as Fort St. Charles, and all other military posts in the Island.

The garrison of Fort St. Charles to march out of that fortress the 22d of this month, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The British troops are to take possession of the gates of Fort St. Charles to-night.

Marie Galante, Desirada, and all the dependencies of this Government, are to be included in the present capitulatton.

Given at Guadaloupe, April 20, 1794
Par leurs Excellencies.

F. Collot.
G. Fisher. Charles Grey.
Geo. Purvis. J. Jervis.

ITALY, 21*st June*,

Advices from Paris of the 27th ultimo, give us to understand, that in the three preceding days there were *one hundred and thirty six Guillotined*. Among whom is the well known Osselin Representative in the two Assemblies, the other two representatives, Salle and Guadet were taken at Bourdeaux, and Barbaroux seeing himself in such danger shot himself.

They write from Genoa (but the report wants confirmation) that the *English*, benefitting by a very dark night, sent into Gulph Jean two fire-ships, and *burnt* the *French fleet* belonging to Toulon.

All Piedmont have risen in a mass, on which account the French have abandoned Mondovi, which they had possessed themselves of. It is said that in a valley of lower Navarre, out of 15000 French 4000 have fallen in an action, but that the others had possessed themselves of new acquisitions near Figuerns and at Pippol.

MARRIED.

Lately at Tranquebar, Mrs. Louisa Klouman, te Colonel Gautier of the French Service.

DEATH.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 18th Instant, sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers, and friends, Lieutenant Fireworker Mathew Daly, *Adjutant* of the 2d *Battalion of Artillery*. His Remains were interred on the following Day, with the usual *Military Honours*.

CAPTAIN LITTLE's EXPEDITION.

In this expedition the issue of which has been as successful as it was justly expected to be, from the experience of the Officer who directed its operations, we have to regret the loss of Capt. West, of the Bombay Artillery;—a Gallant Officer, and an accomplished Gentleman.

"In our last paper, we mentioned the expedition appointed to act against the Cooly's having sailed from Surat Bar on the 7th October.—Captain Little appointed Lieutenants Kerr and Wightman his Aid-de-Camps—On the 9th, about 6 o' Clock in the morning, they got sight of eight Cooly boats, making the best of their way from a place called *Salbet*, three armed boats, with Lieuts. Tilson, Williams, and Baker's boats having just rounded a point of land and standing in shore, making a long tack, when they first got sight of them;—One of the armed boats on board of which was Captain West, of the Artillery engaged the largest, and after a close and well fought engagement of upwards of half an hour, took her, she carried twelve guns and Swivels.—In this engagement we have to regret the loss of Captain West, who was unfortunately Killed whilst pointing one of the Guns.

Lieutenant Tilson's boat chased the headmost Cooly boat, but could not get up with her, being too shoal water, the Cooly's however run the boat on shore, and Lieutenant Tilson, ordered her to be boarded by the small boat, which took Possession of her, but having been bilged in running on shore, she soon afterwards sunk—Several of the other boats were driven on shore, and about five taken, the Weather during three or four nights had been exceedingly bad, with thunder, lightning and rain, the wind blowing very hard, by which several of the boats suffered much in their sails.

On the 10th they anchored off the entrance of Jafferabad River, the weather still continuing very tempestuous, the 11th they continued at anchor, and on the 12 h about 6 P. M. they disembarked at a place called Rajapore or Litchapore. On the 13th, they burnt the town, and Eight boats—A few of the enemy's horse and foot appeared about noon—Three of the Grenadiers of the 9th were slightly wounded.

14th, Came to an Anchor about 1 o' Clock P. M. the enemy's horse showed themselves, to the number of fifty or thereabouts.

15th, Disembarked at 4 o'Clock A. M. for Noua Bunder, landed about 6 o'Clock under a very smart fire of Musquetry from the enemy.—On this occasion they had three of the European Grenadiers killed, 1 corporal and 6 privates Wounded, Cap. Tydd who commanded the Grenadiers was also unfortunately wounded. In the Sepoys, fortunately not a man killed or wounded.—About 8 o'Clock every thing was perfectly quiet—The 11th they were posted at a Pagoda on the beach, where they found two small Guns—The Enemy as far as they could learn, had about 40 men killed, and great numbers must have been wounded.

16th Set fire to the Town, and burnt twelve boats, two of which were quite new, and valued at 6000 Rupees each, but they could not be got off.—The enemy's horse shewed themselves in small numbers, but at a very respectable distance. —On the Right of Noua Bunder is a large town called Door Walla, and at some distance a strong Fort called Oonah. After burning every building within their reach, they embarked on board the boats about 5 P. M.

17th, Weighed about 5 P. M. and about five in the Evening went within two Leagues of Diu, a Portugueze settlement. Tacked, made sail, and Anchored at Jafferabad about 10 P. M.

18th, The Commodore Saluted the Fort with five Guns—and on the 20th they Anchored again in Surat Roads.—Sailed from the bar, the 22d and Anchored in Bombay harbour the 24th, and next morning the Troops were disembarked.

We feel particular pleasure in mentioning the gallant behaviour of Daud, Tindal of the Hart, Armed Boat; on board which Captain West, was unfortunately killed. As soon as Captain West fell, the tindal clapped his helm aweather, and laid the Cooly boat along-side, lashed his own Vessel to her, and gallantly boarded her Sword in hand, when a dreadful carnage ensued, what Coolys remained from the sword of the victors leaped over board, refusing to surrender. During the conflict the Tindal received a lance thro' his foot, from a young Boy of about fourteen years of age, who was lying with one of his legs shot off, and otherwise mortally wounded. It is but justice to observe, that the Coolys fought with great bravery.

Killed—Captain West, of Artillery, 1 Artillery man, 3 Grenadiers of the 2d B. Regiment. Wounded Captain Tydd, Grenadiers, 1 Corporal, 6 Privates, 3 Grenadiers of the 9th Battalion.

At one period some of the enemy's horse had advanced so near, that a shot from one of the gun boats dismounted three of their Horsemen."

[*Bombay Gazette*.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

London February 15.

SHIP ENTERPRIZE.

This was an American ship, bound from Bengal to Ostend, and laden with cotton, sugar, and other articles. It was captured on the 1st of June last, by a French privateer, and on the 3d of the same month, retaken by a private English ship of war, called the Swallow.

The ship had been restored, and therefore the question before the court was, whether the cargo ought to be restored to the claimants?—There were four claimants; namely Lenox who claimed as the Agent of a Mogul merchant; Philip Dundas, Esq. a Captain in the East India Company's Service; Mr. Rutherford, and a Mr. Connel.

After the ship's papers had been read, the affidavits of the several claimants were produced, stating that they were natural born, liege and faithful subjects of the King of Great Britain, and that no subject of France had any title, interest in, or claim to the cargo, or any part thereof. Some letters, and an affidavit, were also produced, to shew that the cargo was the property of the claimants.

Doctors Nicholls and Swaby, on behalf of the captors, opposed the right of the claimants to the cargo. They said, the several claims were inadmissible, inasmuch as it did not appear in evidence that the claimants had acquired the goods in question by a legal title, or that they were engaged in a lawful transaction. With regard to the claim of Mr. Lenox, it did not appear, who the Mogul merchant was, but, from several circumstances, there was reason to believe, that the goods were shipped and sent to Ostend, to cover a contraband trade carried on by a house at Calcutta. With regard to the claim of Captain Dundas, it did not agree with the ship's papers, and therefore was inadmissible. The Captain had shipped and insured the goods he claimed as his own propery, in the name of Benjamin Visaik. In that name they were also insured. This had the appearance of an illicit transaction, and afforded a ground to believe, that the Captain was engaged in a trade adverse to the benefit of the East India Company, whose Interest he was bound peculiarly to protect. As to the other claimants, they stood precisely in the same circumstances as Captain Dundas.

Doctor Lawrence and another Civilian, were heard on behalf of the claimants.

Sir James Mariott said, he should forbear to touch upon the policy of Mr. Pitt's East India Bill, but certain it was, that through the medium of American ships, an immense contraband trade was carried on by persons in India, to the prejudice of the East India Company. There were two principal grounds upon which he should reject the claims in question. The one was that they were not supported by the ship's papers; and with regard to the claim of Mr. Lenox, there was no proof of the identity of the Mogul merchant, nor was the property proved by the depositions to belong to him.

The learned Judge rejected all the claims, but ordered that the Master of the ship, who had done nothing improper, be allowed his expences and freightage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

New Rule of Court.

Lord Kenyon informed the Bar, the Court had taken notice, that several criminal prosecutions had been instituted against several persons for different offences and misdemeanours, and that, in the progress of the causes, some private agreement or compromise had taken place between the parties, and by that means the ends of Justice had been defeated. His Lordship said, that it was essential to Justice, that the Court should know how these prosecutions had been stopped, and by what means the accused parties were not brought before the Court.

It was therefore ordered, as a new Rule of Court, that in future the titles of all such prosecutions should be inserted in the Paper of Causes, and called on in rotation, in order that it might be known what had been done therein, and to prevent any private accomodation from taking place to the prejudice of public justice. By this rule, all attachments moved for against any person in one Term, shall in the subsequent Term be inserted in the paper among the *peremptories*, and come on to be heard in the usual course.

HAMILTON ROWAN.

In perusing the following Illustration of the character of MR. ROWAN, the feeling heart may perhaps be pained in the recollection that a Man, apparently so correct; and whose independant Fortune, forbade the assaults of Poverty, to instigate to Dishonour—should now, be an alien to his Family; a Wanderer, branded with TREASON*; and on whose head the offended Laws of his Country, have fixed a price.*

LORD FITZGIBBON.

AND

THE HON. SIMON BUTLER.

The following Statement and Correspondence with published in Ireland.

On the 1st of March, 1793, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland in pronouncing the Sentence of the House of Lords, on the Hon. Simon Butler and Oliver Bond, spoke to the following purport: —Simon Butler and Oliver Bond you were called to the Bar to answer for a libel on this High Court of Parliament,—you have confessed, that such libel, which, for its presumption, ignorance, and mischievous tendency, is unprecedented, was printed by your authority;—you, Simon Butler, cannot plead ignorance in extenuation—your noble birth your education, the honourable profession to which you belong, his Majesty's gown which you wear, and to which you now stand a disgrace, gave you the advantages of knowledge and are strong circumstances of aggravation of your guilt.—It remains for me to pronounce the Judgment of the House, which is, that you, Simon Butler, and Oliver Bond, be imprisoned Six Months in the goal of Newgate: that each of you pay a fine to the King of 500l. and that you are not to be discharged from your confinement, till such fine be paid.

On the 15th August, 1793, Mr. Butler and Mr. Bond were liberated from their imprisonment under the above Sentence. Lord Fitzgibbon at that time, and until the night of the 4th October, 1793, was absent from town; at which time he returned on account of the lying-in of his Lady.

On the 11th October, 1793, Mr. Butler wrote the following letter to Lord Fitzgibbon.

"*Nassau-street, October 11, 1793,*

"MY LORD,

"Having a matter to communicate to your "Lordship, through the medium of a third per"son, I request to know, whether a Gentleman "on my behalf, may have the honor of a private "interview with your Lordship.

"I am, my Lord, your Lordship's.

"Obedient and very humble Servant,

"SIMON BUTLER,

Lord Baron *Fitzgibbon.*

Lord Fitzgibbon, on the receipt of the above letter, wrote to Mr. Butler the following answer.

"SIR,

"If you have any matter to communicate "to me, and chuse that communication shall "be made through the medium of a third per"son, I will see any Gentleman whom you "may send to me to-morrow at twelve o' clock,

"I am, Sir your humble Servant,

"FITZGIBBON,"

"*Ely-Place October 11, 1793.*

To the Hon. *Simon Butler.*

In consequence of the above answer, Mr. Hamilton Rowan waited on Lord Fitzgibbon at the time therein appointed, when a conversation, in substance as follows, took place between them.

Mr. Hamilton Rowan. My name is Hamilton Rowan.

Lord Fitzgibbon. I have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Hamilton. I beg you will sit down.

Hamilton Rowan. My friend, Mr. Butler has been the occasion of my waiting on your Lordship.—It is in your Lordship's recollection, that Mr. Butler having been sentenced to imprisonment and fine by the House of Lords, your Lordship, in pronouncing the Sentence of the House, made use of expressions towards him, which must have been very offensive to the feelings of any gentleman.—Mr. Butler conceives that in the using such expressions you were not delivering the sense of the House, but making a spontaneous attack upon him.

Lord Fitzgibbon. Mr. Hamilton, when I passed sentence on Mr. Butler and Mr. Oliver Bond, I did no more than, as Chancellor, I felt to be my duty. I made use of the words "that "he could not plead ignorance, and that his no"ble birth and his profession, to which he was "a disgrace, had aggravated the crime."

Hamilton Rowan. These were pretty nearly the expressions, which he conceives were not warranted by the sentence, and considering his situation, particularly improper. If the House conceived that there were circumstances of aggravation in the case of Mr. Butler—Mr. Bond had very great right to complain of the injustice of the House, in as much as his punishment was equal to that of Mr. Butler.—I did entertain a hope that your Lordship would have seen the transaction in a different light from what you seem to do, and been inclined to satisfy the feelings of Mr. Butler, who considered the expressions as those of Lord Fitzgibbon and not of the Chancellor.

Lord Fitzgibbon. I do not act in my public capacity without consideration—I thought the words were called for by the circumstances of the case—and were the matter to be done again, I would (perhaps) use the same terms. I am extremely sorry when I am called upon to act in such a manner, but shall always do what I suppose my duty. I was concerned to see Mr. Butler playing the fool so much, as he belonged to a profession to which I am very much attached.

Hamilton Rowan. Your Lordship's answer is very full.—At present I am at a loss how to proceed.—Mr. Butler thinks you made use of language which was improper from one gentleman to another—your Lordship is of a different opinion—the usual mode of settling such disagreement of opinion between gentleman, is a very disagreeable one—I realy do not know what to say—I do not know the situation in which I or my friend may stand, in case I pursue the mode which presents itself to me—As your Lordship has done me the honour of receiving me with politeness, and favouring me with your attention, I should be sorry to say any thing which your Lordship might consider as improper—besides—your situation as Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord Fitzgibbon. As to what you are to do, that remains with yourself to determine: you know best—you know my situation.

Hamilton Rowan. I am concerned, my Lord, that this affair takes the turn it does. I was in hopes of receiving from your Lordship some reparation for the insult Mr. Butler has received —Every one sees the insult in the same light.—Mr. Butler and I are not singular in our opinion.—I understand from your Lordship, that you imagine you said nothing but what the sentence of the Lords wanted; that if it were to do again, you would (perhaps) do the same; and I am certainly obliged to your Lordship, for your repeating to me—that I know your situation.—Under these circumstances, all I can now say, is, that Mr. Butler looks upon himself as having received a personal insult from Lord Fitzgibbon, which cannot be passed by, though your accidental situation in this country prevents the taking such further measures at present as one Gentleman would with another.—My Lord, having made this communication, I do not think myself at liberty to trespass further upon your Lordship.

And the usual ceremonies having passed between Lord Fitzgibbon and Mr. Hamilton Rowan, the latter took his leave,

N. B. A Copy of the above was transmitted to Lord Fitzgibbon by Mr. Hamilton Rowan, on the 14th ult. with an intimation that Mr. Butler intended to have a few copies printed for the use of his friends, and to preserve the truth from misrepresentation; the receipt of which copy was acknowledged the same day by his Lordship.

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